

NEW MYRMECINAE (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE)

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ABSTRACT: *Myrmex vandykei*, n. sp. from Prittleville, Arizona and *Myrmex setosis*, n. sp. from Los Mochis, Sinaloa, Mexico are described and illustrated. The genus *Micromyrmex* Sleeper is redefined. *Oopterinus convexipennis* Sleeper is placed in the genus *Micromyrmex*.

Due to a long delay in my revision of the Myrmecinae it has become necessary to extract the following descriptions of new species and information in order that the names of the following species and the included information can be used by others in the publication of certain research data. The following abbreviations have been used for collectors or collections: (AMNH), American Museum of Natural History; (CALB), Entomological Collections, University of California at Berkeley; ELS, E. L. Sleeper Collr.; (ELS), E. L. Sleeper Collections at California State at Long Beach; (MCAS), Entomological Collections, California Academy of Sciences.

***Myrmex vandykei*, new species**

Figure 2

Myrmex octolineatus Van Dyke, 1930. (nec. Champion)

Holotype. ARIZONA, Cochise Co., Prittleville, VII-20-42, C. W. Jones Collr., (ELS No. 63).

Male. Length 8.4 mm, width 3.2 mm, elongate, subcylindrical; black with antennae and tarsi dark reddish brown; densely clothed with recumbent, coarse white and finer erect black and white setae; the setae on the elytra condensed in lines on each interval, those of intervals 2, 4, 6, and 8 much more dense, the odd intervals with a single line of pubescence.

Rostrum cylindrical, shorter than prothorax, densely punctured; with a narrow mid-dorsal carina and two lateral carinae; moderately sulcate laterally. Head finely, deeply, densely punctured; the frons with a round, deep puncture. Eyes widely separated, strongly convex. Prothorax cylindrical, longer than wide, sides arcuate, widest at apical third; pronotum strongly convex, finely sparsely punctured, a smooth median line apparent from base to apex. Scutellum clothed with dense

grayish pubescence. Elytra much wider at base than base of prothorax, sides feebly divergent to just beyond middle then convergent to apex; humeri obtuse; striae not impressed, punctures distant, very little larger than punctures of intervals, intervals 2, 4, 6, and 8 with three or four lines of punctures, odd intervals on disc with a single line of punctures. Ventral side finely, densely punctured, clothed with erect white setae with a few scattered radiate-pectinate scales. Fifth abdominal sternite emarginate at apex. Legs coarsely deeply punctured; densely clothed. Femora with a moderately large tooth. Anterior tibiae straight, feebly sinuate mesially at middle.

Female. Length 8.5 mm, width 3.3 mm. Differing from the male only in the convex abdominal sternites and the evenly arcuate apical margin of sternite 5.

Type material. ARIZONA, type locality, (holotype ♂, allotype ♀) (ELS). Paratypes as follows: 2 ♀♀, Sunnyside, VII-22-42, W. A. Johnson, (ELS); 2 ♀♀, 14 mi. SW Tubac, VIII-20-43, (ELS); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 14 mi. E Oracle, VII-27-24, J. O. Martin, (MCAS); 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, 14 mi. E Oracle, VII-27-24, E. P. Van Duzee, (MCAS); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same data (ELS); 1 ♂, Chiricahua Mts., IX-8-27, J. A. Kusche, (MCAS); 2 ♀♀, Douglas, VII-22-33, W. W. Jones, 2 ♀♀, Douglas, VII-27-34, W. W. Jones, (CALB); 1 ♂, Douglas, VII-27-34, W. W. Jones, (ELS). Other examples have been examined from the Huachuca, Santa Rita, and Chiricahua Mts. in Arizona.

This species has been previously referred to as *Myrmex octolineata* (Champion), but comparison of the material with the type of *octolineata*, which was from Chilpancingo in Guerrero, Mexico, has shown our species to be different. *M. vandykei* differs in that *Octolineata* has stripes on the elytra about half the width of those of *vandykei*, with the setae much denser and lying quite flat; the setae are more conspicuously white; the prothorax is much narrower, almost parallel-sided, the punctures very sparse and almost obliterated; the teeth on the anterior femora is much larger and broadly triangular.

This species is named in honor of Dr. E. C. Van Dyke who was of so much assistance at the beginning of the study of the Myrmecinae.

***Myrmex setosis*, new species**

Figure 1

Holotype. MEXICO, Sinaloa, Los Mochis, VII-25-1922, E. P. Van Duzee (MCAS No. 8093).

Male. Length 4.7 mm, width 1.9 mm, elongate, strongly convex; shining, dark reddish black, with the antennae and tarsi reddish brown;

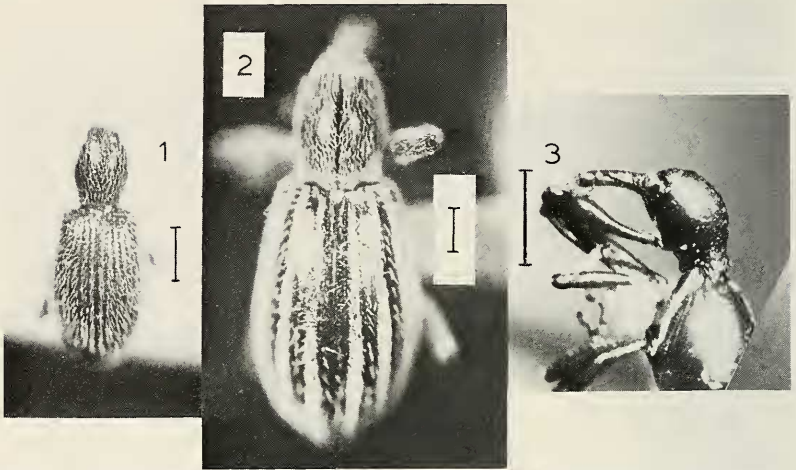


Figure 1. Dorsal view of *Myrmex setosis* Sleeper, paratype, San Carlos Bay, Gulf of California, Mexico. Figure 2. Dorsal view of prothorax and elytra of *Myrmex vandykei* Sleeper, holotype, showing median pronotal carina and arrangement of setae on elytra. Figure 3. View of head and prothorax of holotype of *Micromyrmex convexipennis* Sleeper Line = 1.0 mm.

densely clothed with bristly white setae which are placed in confused double or treble rows on all elytral intervals.

Rostrum three-fourths as long as prothorax, straight, cylindrical, coarsely, deeply punctate-sulcate laterally, a smooth median line at middle; sparsely clothed with erect white setae. Antennae inserted just beyond middle; segment 1 of funicle robust, elongate, one-half longer than 2; 2 elongate, a little longer than 3; the remainder subequal, moniliform. Club ovate, moderately pubescent. Head coarsely, deeply but not densely punctured; a small deep fovea between the eyes. Eyes convex, separated by about their width. Prothorax longer than broad, sides arcuate, basal constriction not very prominent; closely, coarsely, deeply punctured throughout. Scutellum small, triangular and densely clothed with white pubescence. Elytra elongate, the sides divergent to near middle, then strongly rounded to apices; striae deeply impressed, striae punctures round, coarse, deep, close-set, about their diameter apart; intervals very strongly convex, with a few scattered minute punctures. Ventral side sparsely clothed with long erect, fine white setae and a few scattered radiate-pectinate scales. Abdominal sternites sparsely, shallowly punctured; sternite 1 narrowly, longitudinally depressed at middle, 5 feebly emarginate at apex. Legs sparsely clothed with erect white setae. Femora with a moderately large tooth. Anterior tibiae strongly sinuate within, broadest at middle.

Allotype. Female. Differing from the male only in that the rostrum is seven-eighths as long as prothorax, more slender, abdominal sternite 1 is strongly convex without a depression, and segment 5 is not emarginate at apex. Length 4.6 mm, width 1.7 mm.

Type Material. MEXICO, type locality (holotype ♂, allotype ♀) (MCAS). Paratypes as follows: 1 ♂, San Carlos Bay, Gulf of California, VII-8-21, (ELS); 2 ♀♀, Sonora, Nuevo Navojoa, Santa Rosa Ranch, VII-1-52, P. & C. Vaurie, (AMNH); 1 ♂, Sonora, 1 mi. NW Navojoa, VIII-7-63, ELS, (ELS). The author has used the manuscript name of the late Dr. E. C. Van Dyke for this species. He had apparently studied it but failed to publish the results of his study.

This species is nearest *M. pellicea* (Rosensk.) but may be easily separated by its smaller more elongate form, the strongly convex and not confusedly punctured elytral intervals, the more erect white setae and the absence of a depression in the middle of the fifth abdominal sternite.

A single example from Santa Rosa Ranch has a few scattered erect black setae at the declivity. Due to the prescence of these black setae this example will key out near *M. setiger* (Champion). This species differs from *setiger* in having fewer black setae on the dorsum, the smaller femoral tooth, and the strongly convex elytral intervals.

Micromyrmex Sleeper

Micromyrmex Sleeper, 1953.

Type species. *Otidocephalus poeyi* Chevrolat.

Narrowly subcuneate, strongly convex, body nearly glabrous, a few erect setae around apex and base of prothorax, a few thicker, long erect white setae scattered over elytra. Rostrum of male short, from one-half to two-thirds as long as prothorax, female two-thirds to four-fifths as long as prothorax, slightly arcuate in both sexes. Antennal club nearly as long as preceding 5 segments, strongly annulated. Eyes large, prominent, separated by a little less than their own width. A supraocular ridge with a ventral groove or sulcus extending laterally behind eyes toward prothorax. Pronotum obovate, longer than wide, strongly convex, strongly constricted at base. Scutellum distinct, densely clothed with recumbent pubescence. Elytra oblong-oval, wider than pronotum, strongly convex; disc with feebly impressed striae and punctures. Prosternum very short in front of anterior coxae which are contiguous; abdominal sternite 2 nearly as long as 3 and 4 combined, suture between 1 and 2 almost obsolete. Legs long, slender; femora

completely unarmed, anterior tibiae straight within, not sinuate; tarsal claws divergent, toothed.

As the genus has been redefined the following species should be included within it: *Micromyrmex cavirostris* (Casey), *insularis* Sleeper, *poeyi* (Chevrolat), *pulicaria* (Boheman), *Otidoccephalus formicarius* (Oliver), NEW COMBINATION, and *Oopterinus convexipennis* Sleeper, NEW COMBINATION. Most Myrmecinae seen to present from the Antilles belong in *Micromyrmex*.

Micromyrmex convexipennis Sleeper, NEW COMBINATION

Figure 3

Oopterinus convexipennis Sleeper, 1954.

This species was originally described in *Oopterinus* because of the apparently effaced humeri on the holotype. Since the original description more material has been studied from the type locality. The humeri are slightly more pronounced in the additional material and it is quite obvious that it is not an *Oopterinus* in which the humeri are entirely effaced. The failure to associate the sulcus or groove behind the eye with the genus *Micromyrmex* is rather embarrassing and can be considered nothing other than a careless oversight.

This is to the present, the only known species of *Micromyrmex* from either Central or South America. In the large volume of material examined during revisionary studies no other species was detected. Inasmuch as Puerto Bello (type locality) was the main port of commerce between the Antilles and Panama, this species may prove to be an introduced species in that limited area from an, as yet, unknown locality in the Antillean Chain. The removal of this species from *Oopterinus* Casey now limits the range of that genus to the north of Central Guatemala.

LITERATURE CITED

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